

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4593. 號三十月三年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

日十二月二年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON.**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE.**—LEON DE ROBERT, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

**NEW YORK.**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.**—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.**—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

**CHINA.**—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMERON & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BEILIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

## T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

## RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. me8

### NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.  
Hongkong, December 29, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price—Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878

## For Sale.

### LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

#### HAVE FOR SALE.

Ex M. M. S. S. "AVA,"  
AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED PATES.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPARAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

## FENARD & FILS'

FINEST

CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE LAFERME.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

BARCELONA NUTS.

BRAZIL NUTS.

PEA NUTS.

ALMONDS in SHELL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in Carboys.

EPPE'S COCOA.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.

GALETTINE and ISINGLAS, in ½ lb. Packets.

WAFFLE IRONS. AMERICAN BROTHERS.

## VERY FINE

"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.

BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.

BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

BARCLAY and PERKINS' PORTER, in Hogsheads.

HOTZ'S Best Quality RUSSIAN ROPE.

HOTZ'S ASSORTED TARRED and WHITE LINES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

## COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

THE "MACAO HOTEL."

Apply to J. P. DE CAMPOS.

Macao, March 18, 1878. me25

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, 61 c. 12.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, Mr THOMAS DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap20

## PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. J. BUCHANAN, BANDMASTER of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he will undertake to TUNE PIANOFORTES during his stay in the Colony.

Address to Murray Barracks.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. ap14

## CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to date aggregate \$10,888.44, of which Sum Tails 6,000 have already been remitted to the Committee at Shanghai by Telegraphic Transfer. Lists have been left at the Banks, The Hongkong Club, The German Club, Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, Messrs MacEwan, Frickel & Co.'s, and Messrs Lammer, Atkinson & Co.'s.

Gentlemen desirous of Contributing will kindly affix their names, with amount of Subscription, to any of the above Lists.

H. B. GIBB,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. me27

## Intimations.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

#### UMBRELLAS, AUTOMATON PATENT.

NOVELTIES in TIES and SCARFS.

COLLARS and SHIRTS, in New Shapes.

CHRISTY'S Newest Shapes in HATS.

TALL BLACK SILK and DRAB HATS.

ELWOOD'S CORK and FELT HELMETS.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

CIGAR TUBES, Assorted.

LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.

RACQUET BATS and BALLS.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS and STUMPS.

CABINETS of GAMES.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.

MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DOLLS.

AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

SILBER KEROSINE LAMPS.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1878.

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

#### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a Dividend to Policy-holders for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1877, of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Contributors of Premium at this Port, on and after the 9th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878. ap5

### STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored there.

## DISCOUNT 20 %

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.  
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000

Surplus.....\$5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

## OLYPHANT & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tigre, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

## AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPASS AND

STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya Wan.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 7, 1876. me1

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)

Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III\*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III\*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II\*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 4 I.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUSSIAN 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preservative of white ants.)

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED,

East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. me5

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. ap1

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

### NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,

PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,

Queen's Road East,

HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

### DEVOE'S BRILLIANT

OIL.

RELIABLE,

ECONOMICAL,

SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co.,

80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## Entertainment.

### LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will Perform the DRAMATICO CANTATA,

BY W. S. GILBERT, and ARTHUR SULLIVAN,

"TRIAL BY JURY,"

preceded by a COMEDietta

BY PERCY FITZGERALD, M.A.,

"THE FAMILY SHAKESPEARE,"

ON

Thursday Evening,

the 28th Instant, to Commence at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS—Price Two DOLLARS—may be obtained from the Committee:—

Col. STUART.

La-Col. HALL.

Jas. B. COUGHTRIE.

C. F. A. SANDER.

T. G. WILLIAMSON.

and

W. WHEELER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. me29

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 10, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of Rev. J. LAMONT,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing-room Chairs, Couches, Table, Mirror, Gassier, &c., Dining Table, Sideboard, Whatnot, Crockery, Glass and Electro-plated Ware, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Washstands, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Collection of FERNS and PLANTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. me28

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from J. W. TERRY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. 55, Wyndham Street, on

SATURDAY



## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 26th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. mc26



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PANAMA AND OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 28th March at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 14, 1878. mc28

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSILLIES.

Also,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. ANADYR, Commandant MOREAU, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 3rd April, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap4

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "CAZZO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 6th April. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1878. ap3

## Notices to Consignees.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenartney having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice be given before 2 o'clock To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Cargo remaining undelivered after 24th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. mc24

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMER "MACTAN," FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. mc29

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## S. S. PEI HO.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Cyprus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 20th Instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 27th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc27

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Ex "Anadyr."

R. H. Bruce, Esq., 1 case Merchandise, from Amoy.

Hongkong, March 13, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

## GENOIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## INSURANCES.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....\$420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....\$725,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KERN, Esq.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUGAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

## POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ool

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
FANG YIM, Merchant.  
LOO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
JAN SING, of Lai Hing Fire, Merchant.  
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, "Greenmount," at present in the occupation of J. FAIRBAIRN, Esq.

Possession after 15th April.

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. ap18

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## Intimations.

## W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAVA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS OF

## China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 25 MAPS and PLANS by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TAUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FLORA, FAUNA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the PASSING of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRAFFIC, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

## Intimations.

## ESTATE OF DODD &amp; Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANK CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee;

3. That H. ABERNETHY and EDMUND PYLE be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY, Trustee for the Estate of DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

## A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

## For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A THIRD RETURN OF CAPITAL AND INTEREST at the Rate of FIVE CENTS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 28th February, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th March.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via Hongkong, or Japan, Yokohama, Shanghai, or Amoy
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—  
Letters, 18 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12\* 16 20  
Registration, 8 12 12  
Newspapers, 2\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Hayti:—  
Letters, 14 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 46 50  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 26 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery. † Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or of other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Articles of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the contents of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the persons of the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 29, Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 13, Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 24, 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12, Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18, Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of letters.

\* Not for Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S.W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.  
In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public.

A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with serious inconvenience, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The Limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PAKETS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" 25.....30 "  
" 40.....40 "  
" 50.....50 "

Local Money Orders.  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, March 22, 1878.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Advocate, Coran	5	1	Machado, Cruz
Albany, A.	1	1	Macpherson, J.
Aspland, Edwin	1	1	Dr. Gordon
Hynde	1	1	Maher, J. M.
Barby, Alfred	1	1	Mahin, Henry
Barnes & Co.	1	1	Manson, Thomas
Means	1	1	McEwen, J.
Blankenshaw, J. W.	1	1	McLellan, Jno.
Bun Hong Han	1	1	Meyers, W. T.
Busk & Co., C. J.	1	1	Mills, Charles F.
Campbell, W.	4	2	Mirza Ajam
			Mirza Emdad

For terms, &c., address  
Mr CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1878.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
Mr CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Ajax	Brit.	Kidd	1524	Mar. 22	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Albay	Brit.	H. Ashton	366	Mar. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports, &c.	25th inst.
Altona	Brit.	Ger.	1179	Mar. 17	Wm. F. Fustan & Co.	Saloon	Shanghai
Amoy	Brit.	Drewes	814	Mar. 23	Slomson & Co.	Nagasaki	Laid up
Bombay	Brit.	Green	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong	Holladay, Wise & Co.	
Calcutta	Brit.	Spewart	1128	Mar. 29	Kwok Achong	Landstein & Co.	
Camoes	Brit.	Brit.	35	Oct. 21	Landstein & Co.	P. M. S. S. Co.	
Charlton	Brit.	Johnson	876	Mar. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Y. Hama & S. F. Ochoa	29th inst.
City of Tokio	Brit.	Maury	5079	Mar. 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Mails, 26th at daylight
Douglas	Brit.	Hogan	864	Mar. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tamsui, &c.	K'loon Dock
Glenorchy	Brit.	Brit.	1775	Mar. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Hallam	Brit.	Abbott	277	Feb. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy	25th inst.
Hempstead	Brit.	Paulsen	1169	Mar. 23	Slomson & Co.	Swatow	Coast Dock
Killarney	Brit.	O'Neill	1060	Mar. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Amoy	Cleared
Kjobenhavn	Dan.	Jorichau	701	Mar. 12	Slomson & Co.	Saloon	
Macan	Span.	Erquiaga	371	Mar. 22	Slomson & Co.	Coast Dock	
Mardi	Brit.	Broker	1063	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.	Swatow	To-morrow
Mecca	Brit.	Morley	678	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.	Australian Ports	Sands' Slip
Norna	Brit.	Walker	608	Mar. 21	Kwok Achong	Bangkok	
Ocean	Brit.	Jaques	971	Oct. 30	Slomson & Co.		
Panay	Span.	Goyenechea	500	Oct. 21	Yuen Fat Hong		
Rejantianhar	Brit.	Hopkins	938	Mar. 19	Insurance Company		
Sea Gull	Brit.	Roberts	181	Mar. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
State of Alabama	Brit.	Richte	1511	Mar. 23	Slomson & Co.		
Yangtze	Brit.	Schultze	782	Mar. 23	Slomson & Co.		
Zanzibar	Brit.	Cox	1480	Mar. 23	Melchers & Co.		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Alceste	Brit.	Trall	398	Mar. 10	Borneo Co., Limited	Portland (Oregon)	
Alden Beane	Amer.	Noyes	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Alex. Newton	Brit.	Newton	308	Mar. 22	Rozario & Co.	London	
Alice M. Minotti	Amer.	Whitmore	1100	Jan. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Angostura	Ger.	Boysen	418	Mar. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	San Francisco	
Annie M. Smull	Amer.	Packer	1053	Dec. 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
B. F. Watson	Amer.	Hawkins	993	Nov. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Chandee	Amer.	Emery	1606	Mar. 28	Naval Storekeeper	San Francisco	
Charger	Amer.	Hallet	1448	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Bangkok	
Charon Wattana	Siam.	Ulrich	656	Feb. 4	Chinese	Portland (Oregon)	
City of Halifax	Brit.	Elvins	880	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Jardine's Slip	
Coeran	Amer.	Cromwell	160	Mar. 14	Insurance Co.		
Conchita	Span.	Arias	430	Mar. 14	Remedios & Co.		
Concor	Ger.	Steffens	368	Mar. 14	Slomson & Co.		
Corona	Brit.	Spence	1189	Feb. 18	Mayer & Co.		
Crusader	Amer.	Gorham	668	Mar. 14	Mayer & Co.		
Edward P. Bouvier	Brit.	Brit.	941	Jan. 22	Russell & Co.		
Eden	Amer.	Barnby	688	Mar. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Empire	Brit.	Asala	773	Mar. 26	Butterfield & Swire		
Empire	Brit.	Beckie	1180	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes		
Falcon	Brit.	Brit.	798	Dec. 23	Mayer & Co.		
Freeman Clark	Amer.	Dwyer	1338	Jan. 19	Battles & Co.		
Globe	Brit.	Harrison	738	Feb. 13	Mayer & Co.		
Great Admiral	Amer.	Thompson	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Guiney	Ger.	Johannsen	240	Mar. 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hark Away	Brit.	Petta	773	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.		
Hoi Cheong	Brit.	Kent	836	Mar. 6	Chinese		
Humboldt	Amer.	Wiley	1018	Feb. 18	Messageries Maritimes		
Ionian	Brit.	Cave	373	Nov. 24	Mayer & Co.		
Jean Pierre	Legasse	Foh.	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jessie Jamieson	Brit.	West	504	Mar. 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Kalder	Ger.	Rubase	1240	Feb. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kalaja	Russ.	Ross	690	Jan. 12	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Laughing Wave	Brit.	Staw	161	Mar. 17	Slomson & Co.		
Louis Eugene	Foh.	Menard	438	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Louis	Ger.	Sherloh	245	Feb. 23	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Maria Ravano	Ital.	Kavano	874	Mar. 1	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Maria Charlotte	Foh.	Mehonas	380	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	McKoon	600	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Mosquito	Ger.	Miller	197	Feb. 6	Olyphant & Co.		
Nicolaus	Brit.	Clark	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Norfolk	Amer.	Thomson	1374	Feb. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	Span.	Oriarte	217	Feb. 14	Remedios & Co.		
Occident	Ger.	Reuter	248	Mar. 22	Wielers & Co.		
Onward	Brit.	Heuer	210	Mar. 8	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Orion	Brit.	Scott	381	Mar. 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
P. J. Carleton	Amer.	Amsbury	986	Feb. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Quickstep	Amer.	Barnaby	828	Jan. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
River Lagan	Brit.	Quinn	851	Feb. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Rubicon	Brit.	Himmsen	204	Jan. 17	Mayer & Co.		
Samar	Amer.	Miller	1056	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Seamen's Bride	Span.	Andreasen	314	Mar. 6	Slomson & Co.		
Splaway	Brit.	Pringle	325	Mar. 21	Slomson & Co.		
Star of India	Brit.	Holloway	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Sully	Foh.	Bars	387	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer.	Clough	1090	Sept. 7	Russell & Co.		
Titan	Brit.	Bakker	263	Mar. 21	Slomson & Co.		
Trio	Brit.	Gallahan	584	Mar. 19	Wm. Fustan & Co.		
W. M. Gladstone	Ger.	Zachues	1115	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.		
Wildwood	Amer.	Herriman	1089	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.		
<b>WARRIORS</b>							
Northern Star	Brit.	Worley	327	Mar. 2	Wielers & Co.		
West Stanley	Brit.	Sahley	993	Mar. 23	Slomson & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>							
China	Ger.	Ackermann	648	Mar. 19	Slomson & Co.		
Chinkiang	Brit.	Ort	798	Mar. 23	Slomson & Co.		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andalous	6 e	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Feb. 21	F. Durrant
Onslow	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Feb. 21	W. McF. Castle
Gowley	6 k	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 21	O. E. D. Wilcox
Hugon	6 c	French	man-of-war	1200	...	...	Mar. 15	M. Galache
Kwa Shing	6 c	Chinese	gunboat	800	...	...	Mar. 20	N. P. Anderson
Ling Feng	6 h	Chinese	revenue cruiser	354	2	80	Mar. 16	J. Farrow
Maggie	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Feb. 22	W. M. Lang
Mecance	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Monongahela	6 c	U. S.	corvette	963	11	800	Mar. 12	Wm. E. Fitzhugh
Peng-chou-hai	6 h	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Mar. 14	Palmer
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	...	...	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	K. D.	British	despatch vessel	550	2	250	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annesley

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

China	for Newchwang
* Douglas	for Hongkong
M. O. Mutch	for Kobo r. Takao
Older Mooyer	for Newchwang
Peter	for Amoy v. B'kok
Wills	for Newchwang

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Adapt	French
* Chinkiang	British
Chio-ke	Chinese
Chin-tung	Chinese
Dragon	British
Geelong	British
Glamis Castle	Chinese
Hae-san	British
Hanyang	Chinese
Hockling	Chinese
Honan	Chinese

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Kiwa	British
Kiang-pan	Chinese
Kiang-wa	Chinese
Kiang-yang	Chinese
Nagoya Maru	Japanese
Pao-tai	Chinese
Ping-on	British
Shanghai	British
Tai-yue-fung	American
Tung Ting	Chinese
Tun-tai	British
Ulysses	for London, &c.
W. O. de Vries	British
Yangning	Chinese

## SAILING VESSELS.

Adolph	German barque
Almatia	American schooner
Anglo Norman	British barque
B. Aymer	American barque
Canton Harrison	British barque
Carnarvonshire	British barque
Ching Tai	Chinese barque
Chong-shi	American ship

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Commodore	American barque
Endymion	for New York
Forget-me-not	British barque
G. T. Ray	British barque
Hebe	British barque
Hopewell	for London
Joyce Phillips	British barque
Kai Bow	British barque
Leonor	Light-vessel
Maid of Judah	British brig
Ombe	British barque
Norman Court	British ship
Rutlandshire	British barque
Supreme	British barque
Taitang	British ship

## MEN-OF-WAR.

Alert	U. S. corvette
Ashuelot	U. S. corvette
Cyclop	German gun
Palos	U. S. gunbo
Thistle	H. M. gun-

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

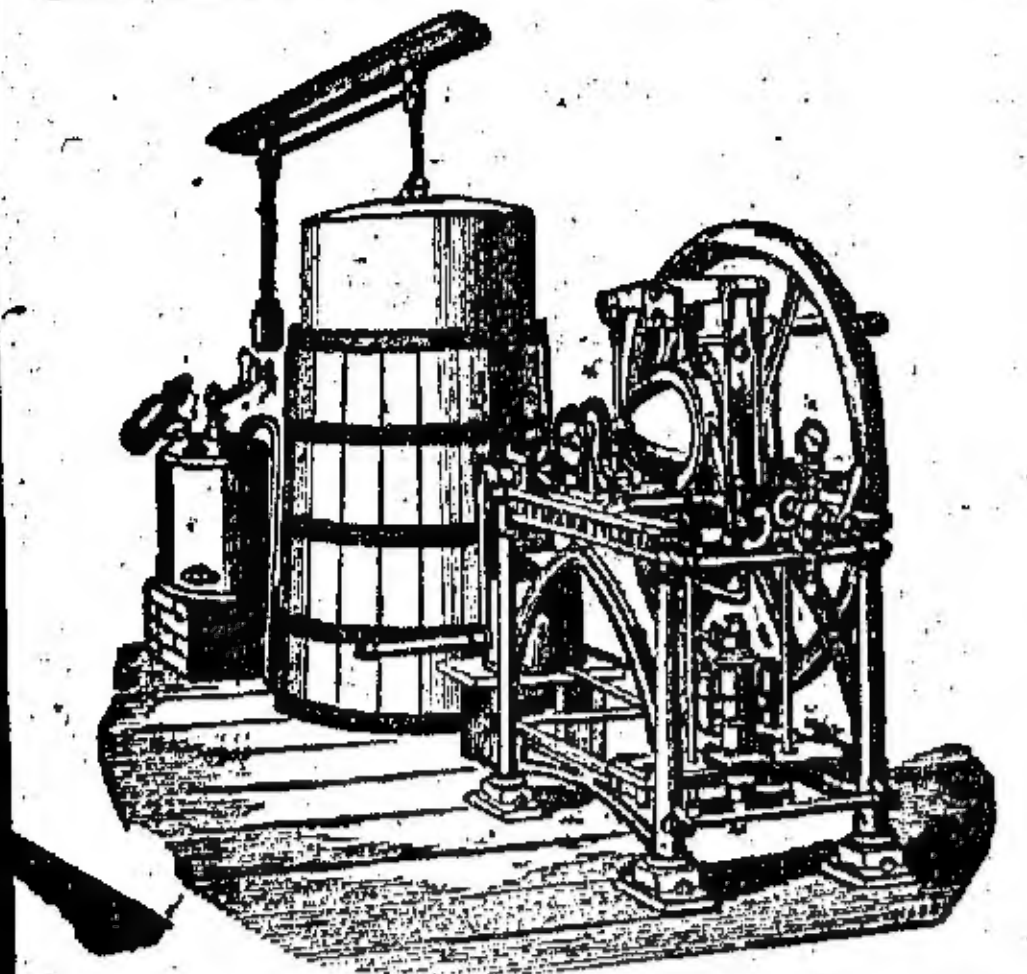
Corrected to Saturday, March 23, 1878.

At 1115 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	Price.	Chinese Names.
<b>Butcher Meat.</b>		
Bacon, English, . . lb.	500 —	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, .	300 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, new, . .	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160 140	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	100 90	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . .	150 140	牛肉把
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	60 50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 275	牛腩
" " corned, . .	350 320	鹹牛腩
" Head, . . .	520 450	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	150 130	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130 130	牛肩
" Feet, . . each	45 35	牛脚
" Kidneys, . .	70 60	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	110 100	牛尾
" Liver, . . catty	90 80	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	550 450	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	850 240	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . .	200 180	中華火腿
" English, . .	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . .	170 150	羊排
" Leg, . .	170 150	羊腿
" Shoulder, . .	135 125	羊肩
" Liver, . .	130 120	羊肝
Pigs' Chitlings, . . catty	60 50	豬臟
" Feet, . .	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, . .	110 100	豬雜
" Head, . .	80 70	豬頭
" Heart, . . each	50 40	豬心
" Kidneys, . .	70 60	豬腰
" Liver, . . lb.	110 100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . catty	180 140	豬排
" Corned, . .	180 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . .	160 140	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . .	120 110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	850 820	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . .	60 50	羊腰
Smoking Pigs, . .	\$2 \$1.30	豬仔
Sweet Bread, . . catty	140 130	牛核
Veal, . . catty	150 140	牛仔肉
<b>Poultry.</b>		
Capon, . . catty	180 170	鹹雞
Door, Shanghai, alive, each	\$20 —	上海生鹿
Ducks, . . catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . dor.	100 —	雞蛋
Fowls, . . catty	170 160	雞
Geese, . .	130 120	鵝
Partridges, . . each	300 275	鶇
Phasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50 1.25	省城山雞
Pigeons, . . each	150 140	白鴿
Quail, . .	90 80	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	600 500	省城家兔
Snipes, . . each	120 110	沙追
Teal, . .	250 —	水鴨
Turkeys, Cook, . catty	400 300	火鴨
" Hen, . .	300 230	火鴨
Wild Duck, . . each	40 —	大水鴨
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred	200 180	肚魚乾
Bream, . . catty	100 90	鯽魚
Catfish, . .	100 90	鹹魚
Oodfish, Salt, . .	200 180	鹹魚
Crabs, . .	150 —	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . .	70 60	墨魚
Dace, . .	100 90	土鯪魚



**Intimations.**  
**HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,**  
Engineers and Manufacturers  
OF ALL SORTS OF  
**SODA WATER MACHINERY,**  
HAYWARD MADE  
OVER 2,000  
OF THESE  
**CONTINUOUS BEAM-ACTION MACHINES**



84 &amp; 85, WHITECROSS ST., LONDON.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist at Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicine at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I gave out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

no875 1w

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 20, EACH; AND TINS, 60, 12, 24, 48, 96, EACH.

**OAKKEY'S**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKKEY'S**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

**OAKKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 24, 48, 96, EACH; 12, BOXES.

**JOHN OAKKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3m77 1w 52t 2m78

**NEWS FOR HOME.**

**The Overland China Mail.**

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month, on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$18.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

**Intimations.**  
**REMOVAL NOTICE.**  
**PELLATT & CO.,**  
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.  
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

**NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,**  
17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, where may be seen samples of every description of

**TABLE GLASS,** for household use, Restaurant Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

**CHANDLERS,** for Gas, kerosene or Candles.

**CHINA and STONE WARE,** for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

**CHEMICAL GLASS WARE,** Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.

**ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS,** and all MISCELLANEOUS HOTEL requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance of London reference and addressed to the office,

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, LONDON.

**PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.**  
17 St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, London.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to, and that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**  
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

**Sole Manufacturer—**  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1de77 1w 25t 1jue78

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

**PICKLES AND SAUCES,**  
Jams and Jellies,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
Mustard, Vinegar,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
Yarrowmouth Bloaters,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
Prepared Soups, in Tins,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS and Bacon, in Tins,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
Plum Puddings,  
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

**CAUTION.**  
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVITORS TO THE QUEEN,  
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.  
18jun77 1w 52t 10jue78

**Intimations.**  
In consequence of spurious imitations of  
**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

*Lea & Perrins*  
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

**BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.**

**CAUTION.**—The public should beware of imitations that do not bear the signature of the Proprietor, Thomas Bear, on the wrapper, label, and tin.

TRADE MARK.  
Virginia Shag Tobacco.  
Birdseye.  
Cut Cavendish.  
Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.  
Carolina Rose.  
Havana Tobacco.  
Persian.

Latakia Tobacco.  
Oronoko.  
Imperial.  
Smoking Mixture.

**CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."**

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

**THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.**

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**  
The Best Remedy For  
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

**Dinneford & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON.**  
And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

**N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**  
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,**  
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF  
**NOURISHMENT**  
in the  
**MOST DIGESTIBLE**  
and CONVENIENT FORM.  
**SAVORY & MOORE,**  
145, New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

**NOW READY.**

**FIENG-SHUI: OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.** By Dr. E. J. RIEDEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION.** In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. RIEDEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

**CAUTION.**  
**J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.**

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

**MARTELL & Co.**  
31m77 1w 52t 30m78

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**  
News Agent, &c.  
4138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;  
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

**HONG LISTS.**  
Circular, large sheet.  
**THE AMENDED HONG LIST**  
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

**Intimations.**  
**TO MAKE A TON OF FINEST ICE.**

**ICE-MAKING MACHINES,** working continuously, and also in hot climates; and producing from 1 ton to 24 tons of chemically pure and transparent ice per day, according to size. Vass & Littmann's Improved Ammonia System—unrivalled and awarded the Grand Medal of Progress, at Vienna, 1873. Household Ice Machines, Water Cooling Apparatus for Breweries, Air Cooling Apparatus for Theatres, Stores, Government and other large buildings. Address for Illustrated Price Lists and Circulars.

Messrs. HEIDROCKE, LAUTH & Co., General Agents to the Manufacturers, 35, SKEPPING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Agents Wanted.  
18m78 1w 2t 31m78

**ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.**  
Largest Stock in England. Lathes, Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching and Shearing Machines, Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description, which for design and finish are unsurpassed. Lowest prices.

**SCOTT BROTHERS,**  
HALIFAX, ENGLAND.  
16m78 1w 4t 16p78

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

16e78 1w 52t 16e79

**OXYGEN IS LIFE.**

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human ailments, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded, and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is—That a certain difficulty has been found in its preparation, so that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its available action on the human system may be realized without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

**CAUTION.**—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.**

**(OZONIC OXYGEN)**

**UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.**

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.**

**(OZONIC OXYGEN)**

**THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.**

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the use of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.**  
Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

**CAUTION.**—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes.

**Important Caution:** Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:  
Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.  
Bengal " R. SCOTT, Thomson & Co., Calcutta.

" " ESTABLISHED & Co., " "  
" " BATHURST & Co., " "  
" " J. COCHRAN & Co., " "  
" " BARNES & Co., Madras.  
" " E. GILSON & Co., Lahore.  
" " J. MATTESON & Co., Colombo.

" " A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

" " WATSON, CLARK & Co., Shanghai.

**Notice to the Trade.**—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

16m77 1w 26t 16jue78

**Intimations.**  
**THE CHINA REVIEW.**

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endorsements are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a thirty-paged, bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

*Traveller's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some notices from both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stateman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and full competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

**GEO. MURRAY BAIN,**  
China Mail Office.

16m77 1w 26t 16jue78



## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.**  
The Steamship  
"YANTZSE,"  
E. SCHULTZ, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. mc24

**FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.**  
The Steamship  
"CHINA,"  
ACKERMANN, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. mc24

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
The Steamship  
"AMOI,"  
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. mc24

**FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.**  
The British Steamship  
"AFGHAN,"  
HUNT, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. THEODORE JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU has been authorized to sign our firm per procurator.  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap28

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 23, *Hesperia*, German steamer, 1180, P. Paulsen, Shanghai March 19, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.  
March 23, *Yangtze*, British steamer, from Canton.  
March 23, *Amoy*, British steamer, from Canton.  
March 23, *Zanzibar*, British steamer, 1400, Gardner Fox, Saigon March 17, Rice.—MELORES & Co.  
March 23, *Marcia*, British steamer, 1060, J. H. Broker, Saigon March 17, Rice.—SIEMSEN & Co.  
March 23, *Marie Charlotte*, French barque, 800, McDonald, MICO.—CARLOWITZ & Co.  
March 23, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, 788, S. M. Orr, Shanghai March 20, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.  
March 23, *Ajay*, British steamer, 386, F. Ashton, Tamsui March 15, Taiwanfo 18, Amoy 20, and Swatow 22, General.—DOUGLAS LAUREN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23, *Chun Tung*, Chinese R. C., for a cruise.  
23, *Lorne*, for Bangkok.  
23, *Flora McDonald*, for Tientsin.  
23, *Lady Bowen*, for Bangkok.  
23, *Wealthy Pendleton*, for Bangkok.  
23, *Parce*, for Saigon.  
23, *Fuyee*, for Shanghai.  
23, *Friedrich*, for Bangkok.  
23, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.  
23, *Ajaz*, for Singapore, London, &c.  
23, *Maclean*, for Amoy.

## CLEARED.

*Charon Watana*, for Bangkok.  
*Norma*, for Swatow.  
*Douglas*, for Canton.  
*Yangtze*, for Shanghai.  
*Nova Constante*, for Manila.  
*Exier*, for Manila.  
*Louisa*, for Haiphong.  
*Nicolaus*, for Tientsin.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Zanzibar*, from Saigon, 30 Chinese.  
Per *Marcia*, from Saigon, 28 Chinese.  
Per *Chinkiang*, from Shanghai, Mr. Kurile, and 60 Chinese.  
Per *Ajay*, from Amoy, &c., 1 European deck, and 60 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Ajaz*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. T. Marsh Brown and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald and family, Mr. Bremer's 2 children, and Mr. Pynn and family.  
Per *Fuyee*, for Shanghai, Mr. Tong King Sing.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Zanzibar* reports: First part fine and moderate monsoon, and last two days fresh monsoon and heavy sea.

The British steamer *Marcia* reports: Strong monsoon throughout the passage. Two seamen injured by a sea which fell on board.

The British steamer *Chinkiang* reports: Left Shanghai at 8.15 a.m. on 20th inst., arriving in Hongkong at 12.15 p.m. on the 23rd. Had moderate variable winds throughout. Spoke S. S. *Agamemnon* from Hongkong bound to Shanghai.

The British steamer *Ajay* reports on the 22nd at 10.30 p.m., passed a French Mail steamer from Hongkong bound to North. In Amoy: S. S. *Hwai Yuen*, *Agamemnon*, H. M. S. *Leopold*, and U. S. S. *Ranger*. In Swatow: S. S. *Hwai-yuen*, *Chinkiang*, and *Yangtze*.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per *Amoy*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 24th inst.  
For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—  
Per *China*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 24th inst.  
For SWATOW & SHANGHAI.—  
Per *Yangtze*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 24th inst.  
For SWATOW.—  
Per *Killarney*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.  
For MANILA.—  
Per ship *Humboldt*, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.  
For SAIGON.—  
Per *Altona*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.  
For HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.—  
Per H.I.C.M.S. *Ling Fung*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.  
For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—  
Per *Ocean*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Postage, 12 cents.  
For PORT DARWIN.—  
Per *Chariton*, at 11.80 a.m., on Friday, the 29th inst.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Tokio will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

11 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
11.30 a.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.  
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1878. mc26

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *Khiva*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 27th instant.—  
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 28th instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra Postage till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 14, 1878. mc28

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Andrieux* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 4th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, April 3rd.—  
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, April 4th.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap4

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 26:—  
Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, March 27:—

Noon.—Ocean leaves for Port Darwin, &c. Goods per *Pet Ho* undelivered after Noon, subject to sent and landing charges.

THURSDAY, March 28:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, &c., at No. 10, Seymour Terrace.

9 p.m.—Performance of "Trial by Jury," at the Lusitano.

*Brisbane* leaves for Singapore, &c. *Catramul* leaves for Nagasaki on or about this date.

FRIDAY, March 29:—

Noon.—*Chariton* leaves for Port Darwin.

SATURDAY, March 30:—

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, &c., at No. 55, Wyndham Street.

*Jonian* leaves for London.

THURSDAY, April 4:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, April 9:—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.  
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports. 10 a.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Swatow, &c. 10 a.m.—*China* leaves for Ningpo, &c. 10 a.m.—*Amoy* leaves for Shanghai. Goods per *Glenartney* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.55 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Tientsin, on the 11th February, the wife of A. KRESE, of a Son.

## DEATH.

At Chefoo, on the 11th instant, ELVINA, the beloved wife of Edmund Cousins, aged 25 years.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

AN Imperial Edict appears in the *Peking Gazette* of the 9th inst., reiterating the law against the cultivation of the poppy in the various provinces of the Empire.

It states that the severity of the present famine in Shansi is due, in some measure, to the cultivation of this drug in the place of cereals; and it threatens all those officials who shall connive at its planting with condign punishment.

SOME private advices we have received from Peking confirm the report of the occupation of Kashgar by the Chinese. Our correspondent also adds that Kuli Beg, Yakob Khan's son, had arrived in Russian territory. The realm of Yakob Khan may therefore now be regarded as conquered by the Chinese, for although nothing definite has been announced respecting Yarkand, the Chinese must have passed through that place en route to Kashgar, and no doubt the former was subdued first. In regard to the famine, our correspondent says that doleful accounts continue to be received at the capital from Shansi, large numbers of persons being reported as dying there. An opium refuge was started in the Capital on the 18th February by the Christian converts of all the missions there. This step is said to be a result of the Canton movement and the issue of the imperial edict in regard to opium smoking.

We publish to-day letters from one or two correspondents in the North giving distressing accounts of the sufferings caused by the famine. One writer states that the inhabitants of a town on the confines of Shansi were reduced to such straits for food that a shop was opened for the sale of human flesh. The enterprise appears to have been an unhappy one both in its conception and result, for after an existence of two days the establishment was closed by order of the Mandarin, and the proprietor beheaded. Another correspondent writing from Shantung gives an interesting account of his work of distributing relief. The most circumstantially terrible tale of suffering, however, is perhaps that forwarded by Mr. Barradale from Chien. The remark of this writer that the village in which he was writing is almost destroyed may seem a little

Puzzling at first, as famines themselves neither unroof houses nor overthrow walls. In the letter of one of the other correspondents, however, we have an explanation of this peculiar feature in the ravages of the famine when he says that the unfortunate people sold their doors, windows, and roof-timbers for firewood to keep themselves from starvation.

It seems to us a rather singular circumstance that foreign feeling in this Colony, at least among Europeans and Americans, should in the main appear antagonistic to the part played by England in the present Eastern crisis. It is true that perhaps in the majority of instances this feeling is not confined to England's action in regard to Russo-Turkish matters, but rather seems to be a development of an inherent, if mild, antagonism to the British nation and its foreign policy. At the present moment it is important as well as interesting to note how far this feeling is representative of that of the masses of their countrymen at home, and we have taken some trouble to collect the opinions of various continental journals upon the events that are now disturbing Europe from end to end. As to the opinions of the Russian and Austrian papers there cannot be much doubt; the majority of the American papers appear to be as usual against England, while we have been unable to obtain any extracts from Italian papers expressing any definite opinions upon the crisis.

None of the French papers that we have fallen across can be regarded as hostile in tone to Austria and England, while many of them are strongly anti-Russian. Take for instance the following extract from the *Journal des Debats* of Paris:—

In order to facilitate the task undertaken by Prince Tcherkassky, and to render more easy the transfer of Mussulman property into Christian hands, the Russian army provokes and authorizes these deeds of violence. . . . The fatal and almost inevitable consequences of carrying on war in this manner will be a general struggle of extermination in Asia as well as in Europe. We heartily congratulate the English Liberals and philanthropists on the results of their foolish campaign of last year. They have a right to be proud of themselves on seeing the misfortunes which they, more than any one else, have contributed to unchain in the East. Let them read the reports of their consuls.

The only extract referring to the crisis we have been able to cull from *La Temps* of Paris is perhaps a little milder in tone:—

The prolonged delay on the part of Russia in bringing to the knowledge of the European Powers her demands cannot but cause much uneasiness. It gives rise to the fear that Russia will be too exacting. She leaves both England and Austria, the two Powers most directly interested, in complete ignorance on this point.

*La République Française* of Paris is very outspoken in its condemnation of Russian diplomacy. "All Russia can fairly claim is, it says, a money indemnity and all points insisted upon by her, attacking the Treaty of Paris, must be held as of no effect. The signatory Powers are England, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia, and they alone are capable of dealing with the general interests involved."

Turning to the German papers at our disposal we find in *Die Deutsche Correspondenz* an article dealing with the opinions of the German press in regard to the Russo-Turkish war. *Die Deutsche Correspondenz* is evidently a pro-Russian paper itself, and therefore is not likely to represent Turkish sympathy among the journalists to be stronger than it is.

The Press of the German Empire is by no means at one in its feeling as to the war. While our Government is with good reason as favourably disposed towards the Russian policy as the duties of neutrality permit, and while public opinion in Germany recognizes by a crushing majority that Russia, though not, indeed, the most ideal champion of humanity and civilisation, must be regarded as a civilised European State in comparison with Turkish barbarity, a great number of German papers make no secret of their Turkish sympathies. First comes the *Ultramontane Press*, which always aims at the opposite of the policy of the Imperial Government, and hates the schismatic Russians more than the Mohammedan Turks. But also a great part of the Liberal Press in Germany has a friendly feeling towards Turkey, and is the more passionately friendly the more extreme it is in its Liberal views. The organs of social Democracy and of Radical progress are animated by a hatred of Russia, stronger than perhaps exists in any other part of the world. German Democracy lives, indeed, in the traditions of a now distant past, and therefore, it is no wonder that it still regards our relation to Russia in the same light as at the time of the Holy Alliance, and still looks upon Russia as the supporter of European reaction to which the powerless Germany is hopelessly given up. Dread of the Cossacks and of the Russian knout, which we really need not fear now that the German Empire exists, has quite clouded the intellects of papers of the "good old school," such as the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Völkische Zeitung*, &c., and causes them in a most ludicrous manner to look upon the Crescent as a supporter of progress, humanity, enlightenment, and civilisation, against the barbarity and despotism of Russia. German Democracy thus gives fresh proof how horribly involved it is in empty phraseology and old-fashioned views. Unfortunately, a number of moderate Liberal papers, such as the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, take the same views, and act in concert with the extreme papers on this subject. But, on the whole, it must be admitted that the Liberal German Press, and, of course, the Conservative, supports Russia by an overwhelming majority, and recognises her not only as a neighbour well-disposed towards us, but also as the supporter of a relatively greater civilisation and humanity.

Replying to this article the *Kölnische*

*Zeitung*, of Cologne, says: "We have duly stigmatised the machinations of that Power, which by its agents excited revolutionary movements in the provinces of the Osman Empire, and by a wanton war rendered it impossible for the Sultan's Government to carry out the reforms. We are certainly not among those who allow their sense of truth and justice to be clouded by Gladstonian phrases. We should offend the great majority of the German people, but especially our South German brethren, if we were enthusiastic for Russia's 'Slavonic Mission.'" The italics are our own. These extracts, however, fade in vigour before the following one from *Die Volks Zeitung* of Berlin:—

Russia makes her extortionate demand for a free passage through the Straits solely for warlike purposes. We do not believe that there is a single nation in Europe which does not know that England's energetic opposition to this demand is in the interest of the entire European commerce, and we do not doubt for one moment that not the English nation alone will support the resolution of the Government with all their material forces, but that also all the nations of Europe will support them morally. Europe's interest is represented by England.

While undoubtedly a large number, probably the majority, are more inclined to write in favour of Russia than of England and Austria, we do not find in any German journals at our disposal a denunciation of England and Austria's mission that will vie in spirit and force with the attacks upon Russia we have just quoted.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(By Southern Route.)

## THE WAR.

LONDON, 21st March, 1878.

The Emperor of Russia has been asked to reduce the war indemnity asked from Turkey, but has refused to do so.

The indemnity is to be 300 millions of roubles.

LONDON, 21st March, 1878.

Lord Derby has stated that England has not demanded the admission of Greece to the proposed European Congress on an equal footing with the Guaranteeing Powers, but has only asked that she shall have a hearing. Russia has not replied respecting the peace conditions, but unless she submits them to the Congress it would be far better that the Congress should not meet.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Turner & Co.) that the steamer *Oxfordshire* leaves Singapore to-day, for this port.

This entertainment at the Temperance Hall has been postponed until Monday, the 31st instant.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents of the steamer, inform us that the S. S. *Braemar Castle* left Singapore for this port to-day.

The Chinese steamer *Kwa Shing* will leave this for Shanghai on Monday morning, and will call at the various treaty ports between this and Shanghai on her way up.

We are requested to state that correspondence for New Zealand and Tasmania may be forwarded by any steamer that calls at Sydney, or even, if desired, by those that call at Cooktown or Melbourne only, the rates being 24 or 12 cents according to whether the vessel is under contract or not.

At the Police Court to-day, J. da Silva was fined \$1 for being drunk and incapable. He had been several times previously convicted, once as a rogue and vagabond. There were very few other cases, and none were of any public interest.

The Chinese Festival of the Ancestors' Tombs is about to begin, and house-keepers must prepare themselves for applications from their servants to go home to "chiao-chiu" the graves of the departed. The proper day is the 5th proximo, but the ceremony is kept up considerably before and after that date.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 10th instant, announces the transfer of the recently-promoted Provincial Judge of Canton, Kwoh Ying, to a similar appointment in Keangsi. The vacancy is to be filled by the present Salt Commissioner; while the latter post is to be occupied by Ho Shao Ying, at present one of the territorial Taotais in Chekiang.

UNDER date of March 10th, a Peking correspondent writes that quite an exodus of the foreign community was meditated from the capital. Mr. Hart was the first to go, followed by Mr. F. E. Wright, who left for Shanghai to succeed Mr. Glover as commissioner there. Mr. and Mrs. Mayers, and Mr. and Mrs. Pirkis, from the British Legation; Mrs. von Bismarck and family, and Dr. Hirschfelder, from the Russian Legation; and two gentlemen from the French Legation, were all to leave in a few days from the above date.

This story at present going the round among the Chinese that a rich man in Formosa has been "fined" by one of the high officials in Fokien, in the enormous sum of \$500,000, seems to have some foundation, as we observe in the *Peking Gazette* of the 24th ultimo a reference to an item of this magnitude. On the subject of providing further means for the relief of the sufferers, the Government asks to be informed whether the \$500,000 "contribution" from Formosa has been made use of, and whether it is available for the purposes of relief.

As a means for raising money to aid the terrible famine that is now raging in the North of China, the Chinese Government has adopted the suggestion of a few high officials of selling the honourable decoration of the Peacock's feather. This decoration was originally instituted for the reward of meritorious service on the battle-field, somewhat akin at first to our Victoria Cross, but gradually its value has been much depreciated by the frequency of its conferral within late years, the internal rebellions rendering the award necessary. This order underwent a still greater depreciation in honour and value when the straitened circumstances of the country rendered it necessary to sell the privilege of wearing this decoration in order to raise money to meet the expenses of putting down the rebellion in Yunnan. Since then the sale of this Order of merit has been resorted to, and its value has risen in proportion to the restriction. In view of the great necessity for funds to relieve the famine-stricken people up North, the system of sale has been revived, and the price for the privilege of wearing the Peacock's feather now ranges from 1,500 to 500 taels, according to the rank of the purchaser. A Mandarin came down to Hongkong the other day with thirty certificates of Imperial authority, and they were eagerly brought up by the Chinese merchants here, chiefly the natives of Chincheu and Fokien. We are told that had the Mandarin imported 300 instead of 30, he would have found very ready buyers; but we might suggest the sale should be placed in the hands of a licensed auctioneer since the demand is so great. Perhaps the Chinese are expecting another formal visit from H. E. the Governor to the Tung Wah Hospital shortly, when they can land additional grandeur to the occasion by their imposing appearance in official feathers, at the above quotation.

We hear that the Hoppo of Canton has had his term of office extended for another year. The tenure of office for the appointment is only of one year's duration according to the rules of the service, but it has always been the custom to extend it to one or two terms more. The post is a very lucrative one and is conferred on those servants of the Imperial Household who are considered worthy of reward, and the object of such appointment is that the incumbent should make his "pile"; but before he can be appointed, he has to incur expenses in a variety of ways in the shape of perquisites to those officials who have the patronage in their hands. It has always been considered therefore that, great as the income of the Hoppo is, it would not be sufficiently remunerative were he not allowed to remain in office for more than a year, having regard to the great expenses he has to incur before appointment, and the many doubts he has to make while in office. In the case of the present Hoppo, it is absolutely necessary that he should be continued in the appointment, as he has been singularly unfortunate in having lost his mother, for whose death he was obliged to go into mourning for 100 days, during which period he lost all the income that would have accrued to him had he not met with his maternal bereavement. Those who have read Dr. Renzie's work "Peking and the Pekingese" will understand what is meant by the vast expenditure which a Hoppo of Canton has to incur; the duty at the Toll-gate at the Capital forms one of the serious items, and the amount the last Hoppo has had to pay, in spite of his skilful negotiations, is stated to be \$22,000. The receipt of the news that the present holder of the office has had his term of service extended



appears, found another country in which to make a home. This is a Rangoon paper tell us, "in a tract of country on the north-east of Upper Burma, which belongs neither to Siam nor Burma, and over which China has never pretended to have any claims. This tract of land is ruled over by a congeries of Shan and Kachin petty chiefs, some of whom at first were inclined to oppose the Panthay settlement, but have since made an opposition to it. These Panthays number nearly 5,000, and are divided into two settlements about ten miles distant from each other. They have intermarried with the women of the country, and in time will form a community among these savage tribes. Their principal occupation is agriculture, though a few of them have taken small quantities of goods from Mandalay and established the beginning of a trade with the surrounding tribes. These Panthays prefer the rude independence and freedom from taxation which they enjoy in their colony in the wilds, to immigration to either Upper or British Burma.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

Chi-Chen, Feb. 18th 1878.

MY DEAR MR BARRETT,

I am writing in the heart from Chi-Chen parish. The village in which I write is simply almost destroyed. I do not exaggerate when I say half or more of the houses are wholly or partially unroofed, most of them wholly. It is pitiful in the extreme to see the very few people who are found in the streets leaning listlessly against the door-posts, pale and gaunt and hollow-eyed, scarce able to stand or walk.

Thousands have died in the district of all ages, simply from hunger, while even the comparatively rich are reduced to severe straits.

I have seen the dead lying upon the roadsides where they fell, half eaten by dogs and crows. I have seen them lying in hovels and out-houses where they had crept for shelter. I have seen whole families lying upon their kangs unable to rise, with nothing to cover them save a few old rags, and the cold at zero—with nothing saleable or eatable in the house—with walls indeed left as some protection against the wind but the roof gone from over their heads. And since I have been here this time I have seen bodies lying upon the beds where they froze to death—none looking or save the stars above, so far as they, poor souls, ever knew. It is a very real horror this of famine, and though it strikes hardest at the poor, there is scarcely a man in all the entire region who is not sick at heart through its pressure.

A little snow has fallen but the prospects of next harvest are very far from bright. I am going day after day from house to house like a district or sick visitor, but I see sights such as St. Giles never saw. It is good for me. The sight of their sorrow shames me and my selfishness in mine.

Yours very heartily,

JNO. S. BARRETT.

—Shanghai Courier.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Acting Chief Justice SNOWDEN.)

23rd March, 1878.

ATTORNEY TO MURDER &c.

Regina v. Tam Acheung.

The prisoner, a young lad of about 17, was indicted on three counts for cutting and wounding his master, Tam Acheung, on the night of the 21st February 1878.

The following Jury was empanelled: Messrs D. McAllister, L. J. Lopez, C. A. B. Ebb, Wm. Dunman, H. Sheppard, V. Favre and J. A. Bogg.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, instructed by Mr. Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, presented.

The prosecutor is the master of the Man Sing carpenter's shop, and the prisoner was an apprentice of his. On the 15th February the prisoner was directed to make a box, but he did the work in such a clumsy manner that the prosecutor ordered him to take the box to pieces and solder him. The prisoner then left the shop and did not return at all. On the night of the 21st about 11.30 o'clock the prosecutor was asleep in his bed when he was awoke by a blow on his head. He got up and saw the prisoner running away from the shop. He escaped that night, but was arrested the next morning. The wound though bleeding freely, was not of a dangerous character.

In summing up the case to the Jury, his Lordship observed that there was no evidence to support the first count.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the 2nd count. Sentence reserved.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Regina v. Leong Afook and To Awai.

The prisoners were indicted for stealing a pillow box containing value 32.5 mace silver, a bottle of medicine, a spectacle and case, the property of Cheung A Lam, a play-actor, performing at that time in the Kowloon Theatre. A second count charged the prisoners with receiving, as they were afterwards seen offering some of the things for sale.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the 2nd count, that of receiving. The 1st prisoner, Leong Afook, was then arraigned for two former convictions, to which he pleaded guilty.

Sentence reserved.

LARCENY.

Regina v. Wong Afook.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing a piece of wood, of the most insignificant value, from Ho Acheung on the 16th March inst. A verdict of guilty was returned. He was then arraigned for three previous convictions. These he admitted, and sentence was reserved.

His Lordship said he would sentence all the prisoners on Tuesday next, to which day the Sessions were adjourned, at 10 o'clock. Juries will have to attend.

He had brought her the very things she wanted from the supper table to her safe in the room, and she was moved to say, half laughing, "You are a man after my own heart, Mr B." "Just what I am," he answered, "quite as much as you are," and he kissed her.

## China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

Letters and gazettes have been received from Peking, bearing on the government prohibition of the growth of opium. It would seem as if the authorities were in earnest in the matter, and the question is, whether they will carry out their recent fulminations in a more practical way than hitherto. We hope to give a special account of the contents of the Gazette on the subject in our next issue.

(News.)

Tuesday's *Singpo* had an extraordinary tale of a square glass house, measuring 240 (Chinese) feet on each side, said to have been presented some time ago by the Queen to the Shanghai Polytechnic! but not sent on because of the expense of freight, for which however funds are now likely to be forthcoming! What does it mean?

CHEFOO.

11th March, 1878.

Never, within the memory of foreigners, has there been such a prolonged spell of quiet frost as we have experienced this winter. For two months the bay was never free of ice, which occasionally extended far as the eye could reach, and was so strong in the harbour that the Chinese walked to their junks as far out as the steamer-buoy.

During that interval, viz. from 15th January to March, only one steamer visited us, bringing us such a quantity of reading material that it was impossible to make a commencement. As the mail bags were made to disgorge their contents, a chaotic mass was all that presented itself at first sight, and it was only after much careful selection that a clear idea as to the most important covers could be arrived at. Pile after pile of newspapers, heap upon heap of letters, not to mention circulars and trade reports, really formed a whole which it was difficult to cope; and yet we managed it, and now look greedily for more.

Business naturally is at a standstill during the most of the winter, but a good time is expected this spring. Fortunately there is no famine in this Province this year, and even on its borders the distress is reduced to a minimum. The reports from the North, on the other hand, continue to increase in the agony of detail, and we fear a terrible summer awaits some of the impoverished districts. Being near the seat of Government, it is to be hoped that active steps will be taken by the country to alleviate the sufferings of the starving millions.

The German barque *Ceres* when entering the harbour about a month ago, got entangled in an ice floe, and became unmanageable. A breeze springing up, she was carried on the rocks at English Island, and became a total wreck. She was sold for \$442.

It is rumoured that a Foreign contractor has arranged with the Chinese authorities to complete the Forts now in course of erection on the heights around the harbour.

"Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring" has advanced, and the grass is sprouting green. The blue water and the golden beach have quite a pastoral effect, and a certain mysterious sympathy has established harmony amongst the sons of men, and Chefoo is a dear little, quiet little watering place, which nobody can deny.

Chefoo, 15th March, 1878.

The first steamer from Shanghai for the season was the *Chefoo* on the 11th inst., and the first from Tientsin is the *Haining* to-day.

Accounts from the North relative to the Famine are full of horror. The inhabitants of Lunan-foo on the confines of Shansi were reduced to such straits, that a shop was actually opened for the sale of human flesh!

Could anything tell a sadder tale? The establishment, after encouraging cannibalism for two days, was closed by order of the Mandarin, and the proprietor beheaded. The death rate in that district is estimated at 70 per cent!

The Province of Shantung, as yet, is exempt from the fate of its neighbours, but unless we get rain soon, the young wheat will suffer. Though the winter has been severe, the fall of snow has been considerable, and now that Spring is come without her early tears, there is a decided lack of moisture in the ground, which will soon tell on the crops—especially as a very hot season is expected, if we can believe the predictions of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland.—*Shanghai Courier*.

SHANTUNG.

Pang Chia-twang, 23rd Feb.

I intended writing you before leaving home to engage in Relief work, but my last days were so full that not a few things I wanted to do had to be put off. This is a large village in the prefecture of Ngan-Hai, Peh-Chow, 40 N. S. of the latter, and 20 N. W. of the former. By these, you will be able to locate me on the map.

I am here for the purpose of trying to make good use of some of the relief money at the disposal of the Tientsin Committee. The amount I can use will only be limited by the sums placed at my disposal. I came with a little over Tls. 200, and must send for more money. I have commenced on a small scale, but in such a way that I can enlarge to any extent if funds come. I desire to carry those I take on through the crisis and save their lives, rather than take on a large number and carry them only half way through. I have begun systematic effort in seven villages, selecting by the aid of one of our most reliable preachers and one or two of the leading men of the village, including a local constable, a few of the very poorest families. I limit the number of families (or persons) beforehand, having already got a general idea of the actual destitution. Others can easily be added if necessary, and I have funds. The rate of aid given is 10 cash for adults, and 8 cash to those under 16 years old. This cash is given once in ten days, to a deputation of two or more persons from the village, who distribute it according to a list given them, containing the names of the beneficiaries and the amount of cash due each family.

25th Feb.

In the above seven villages I am giving aid to 88 families, 208 adults, and 106 children—314 persons, at a daily rate of 3,960 cash, or Tls. 80 to 100 per month. To this number I can add almost indefinitely, if money comes.

The condition of this Teh-Chow district—not to speak of others equally bad—is sad enough. Not less than two-thirds of the villages are from one-third to one-half deserted. The poor people have used up

everything, last of all selling all the wood in their mudhouses, doors, windows, roof-timbers, &c., before going out to beg.

I have recently heard that orders have been received from Peking for the immediate transportation to Shansi of 80,000 *tan* of tribute grain in store in this district, while the balance in store, 70,000 *tan*, is to be forwarded to Peking as soon as possible. The cost of transportation is so great that this means practically starving two here to save one in Shansi, which may be an economical way of decreasing the population, but does not strike one favourably as a preservative measure. But such seems to be the decree, and the grain has already begun to move.

The distress must increase for at least two months, or through March and April, if not through May as well, when the turn will come; but the improvement will be very slow at first. The people will still have nothing but leaves and roots and springing weeds to depend on till the first vegetables can be raised and the wheat is harvested. So dry was the ground when the "fall" wheat was sown, and so little rain and snow have fallen since, that the drill-seeds cannot now be traced by the line of green; but examination shows the wheat to be alive, and with fair conditions a tolerable crop may yet be harvested. For "spring wheat," one wonders whence the seed for sowing is to come, and, almost, whence the sowers, as well.

2nd March.

The country is in a very disturbed condition. The most destitute of the people have not the strength to attempt what requires much effort. But there are not a few unprincipled desperate characters, who may or may not be hard-pressed, who are ready to avail of such an emergency as the present to rob the well-to-do, or single or belated travellers, or to relieve some "saviour" of his surplus goods. In two villages near by, robberies have been committed. Some of the band have been taken, but the trouble does not end. The band here does not appear to exceed 50 or 60.

P.S.—Since making the above list, I've changed and added, till now my list stands:—7 villages, 110 families, 233 adults, 94 children—327 persons. I hear of the starving, dying, dead, on all sides; but can do no more without more funds.—N. C. D. News.

PEKING.

Feb. 11th.

An important and by far one of the most stringent edicts regarding the cultivation of the poppy that this Government has ever issued, appears in the *Gazette* of the 2nd month 6th day (March 9th). Action has already been taken on Li Hung-chang's memorial regarding the stoppage of the distillation of spirits from millet, on account of the scarcity of grain. Now the poppy is being attacked, called forth by the dreadful famine that is raging, chiefly in Shansi.

In regard to this famine, we hear of the most harrowing details. It is estimated that already five millions must have perished in the South of Shansi alone. It is worthy of note that the largest number of victims and the earliest victims to the famine have been the opium-smokers. This is what might have been expected, not from lack of funds but from their debilitated constitutions and consequent inability to resist the enervating effects of long-continued deprivation of food as well as the drug.

The edict just now issued speaks of the people as foolish, coveting wealth and forgetful of the injury that is being done. It is said that Shansi being mountainous, there is barely sufficient arable land on which to cultivate the cereals for its own wants. There can therefore be no superfluous grain which could be stored up against years of drought. How much greater must the deficiency be if the poppy be cultivated? Therefore it is hereby enacted that for the future, the cultivation of the noxious drug must cease. The Government calls upon the heads of clans and of villages to exert themselves in putting down the growth. The responsibility is to be thrown on their shoulders, and if the people refuse to listen to them, the officials are to be informed and punishment meted out to the offenders. If the heads of families and headmen of villages wink at its cultivation, and fail to give information or take action, they likewise are to be severely punished. If the local officers show any dereliction of duty, they are to lose their posts. This edict is issued not only for Shansi but the whole of China.—N. C. D. News.

THE STEAMER RACE TO TAKU.

The excitement manifested for some hours before the start of the squadron from Shanghai for Tientsin, on the morning of the 9th instant, appears to have been maintained throughout the voyage to Taku, where the race may be said to terminate, though of course honours are counted by the steamer which first threads the mazes of the Peiho and moors first alongside the band of the dusty Settlement of Tientsin.

The start from Shanghai was made at about 5.30 on the morning named, and although eight steamers were anchored, five only appear to have taken part in the race, viz. the C. S. S. *Apin*, *Haining*, *Taku*, and the C. S. S. *Wang-chun* and *Pantah*. The order in which they got underway was—*Taku*, 1; *Pantah*, 2; *Haining*, 3; *Apin*, 4; and *Wang-chun*, 5.

They steamed along in this order until reaching the north end of Bush Island, where the *Pantah* passed the *Taku*, and off Drinkwater Point the *Pantah* took second place. The two leading steamers now seem to have made a race of it between themselves, for no other changes were apparent; the other three vessels maintaining their positions. The *Pantah*, however, had to yield the laurel of victory to the *Taku*, which vessel arrived at Taku bar on the afternoon of the 11th instant, a bare quarter of an hour in advance of her.

The *Taku* arrived next, 2½ hours after the *Pantah*; the *Haining* followed, 8½ hours after the *Taku*; and the *Apin* 8½ hours after the *Haining*. It will thus be seen that the race of 700 miles was pretty closely contested; but it should be mentioned that the *Pantah* and *Pantah* were "lying light," each drawing only ten feet, whereas the *Taku* drew 18 feet 8 inches, the *Apin* and *Haining* being correspondingly deep.

Contrary to expectation, the weather at Taku was found to be unseasonably warm, and the Peiho clear of ice! It appears that about a week before the arrival of the squadron, the cold showed signs of giving, and this, coupled with one or two high tides, so broke up the ice that it was nearly all swept away in one night, leaving the river open to navigation at a much earlier period than is usually the case. Indeed, it is said that such an early and sudden break-up

had never before occurred within the memory of the oldest foreign resident at Taku or navigator of the Peiho.

The *Pantah* and *Pantah*, therefore, drawing light, were at once enabled to cross the bar, and proceeded on to Tientsin. Steaming up the Peiho, the *Pantah*, it is said, collided with and sank a junk, doing some damage to her own bow. The *Pantah* was the first steamer to arrive at Tientsin. The other three steamers crossed the bar on the next tide.

The C. N. Co.'s steamers *Kochow*, *Chefoo*, and *Neuchwang*, although started at nearly the same time as the five above-named, do not appear to have taken part in the race.

On the return voyage to Shanghai, the *Pantah* started some hours before the *Taku*, but was detained on the bar, which allowed the latter to come up with her. She crossed at about eight p.m. on the 13th, and the *Taku* half-an-hour later. The *Taku* passed the *Pantah* fifty miles to the southward of the S. E. Promontory, and gradually increased her lead until she arrived at Shanghai, which port she reached at 4.15 on the Saturday morning, the *Pantah* arriving about three quarters of an hour later.

The *Pantah* and *Haining* were also to have left Tientsin on the 13th; but they did not call at Chefoo. The *Apin* did not leave Tientsin till 11 a.m. on the 14th, and arrived at Shanghai yesterday morning, having made the run in 60 hours.

But by a strange reversal of the usual course of events on the reopening of the Tientsin trade, the passage up the Peiho was on this occasion first made by the sailing vessel *Hedvig*, Captain John Davey, belonging to Mr Nils Möller—the *Hedvig* being snugly moored at Tientsin three days before the steamers started from Shanghai. The *Hedvig* was followed by others of Mr Möller's ships, the last of which arrived on the 9th inst.—the day the steamers commenced their voyage. But Captain Davey shall tell his story in his own words:—

I never saw the least sign of any ice during the passage. When we arrived at the bar, the water was feet thick in the river, and the weather was very warm during the day, and on the 4th instant the ice commenced to break up at Tientsin. On the 5th, the weather being very fine, of course I was anxious to be at Tientsin first; and thinking it too much risk to send the *Hidra* into the river, made up my mind to chance it with the *Hedvig*. I lined the bows with poles, and having the towboat ahead we started. To our surprise there was very little ice in the river, and what there was had all drifted on to the banks, and we arrived safely in Tientsin on the 6th instant, with not even a scratch on the copper. The *Lulu* came in on the 8th, and the *Hidra* the same day; the *Charley* arrived on the 9th; all well, except the *Lulu*, a junk having run into her off the Promontory, but ten dollars will repair all damage.—N. C. D. Daily News.

TURKISH VERSUS MUSCOVITE LIBERALISM.

As to Turkish and Muscovite Liberalism, be it remembered that when the Russian Government was not ashamed to ask of the Sublime Porte the extradition of hundreds of political offenders, the Divan refused firmly to grant this request. The Moslem is beyond comparison more tolerant towards the Christians than Russia, who through all Poland and Lithuania, is destroying the Catholic churches, hanging, imprisoning, sending to Siberia the Catholic clergy, and in her attempt to convert them to the Greek creed, has, during the last few years, murdered under the whips of Cossacks more of Catholics than faithful to their religion, than the Bash-Bazouks had massacred of Christians in Bulgaria. The Turks are not the enemies of education. They have not destroyed any university in the Christian provinces of their empire. The Muscovites, on the contrary, have suppressed all the academies and superior schools in Poland and Lithuania. In the middle ages there were seven universities in Poland; now there are but two, and these are not in Russian, but in Austrian Poland. The Turks do not force the Servians and Bulgarians to speak Turkish; but the Russians prohibit the Poles from speaking Polish. The latter are heavily fined when found speaking their own language. They are mulcted as long as they have any property left, and when they have been deprived of all their possessions, they are thrown into prison and sent to Siberia, from which no one returns; and so men are persecuted for speaking their native language, and knowing no other. As regards individual liberty, the liberty of the press, and the right of speech, such things do not exist under the most despotic tyranny of the government of Czarland; any man, under any other rule, even in prison, is really freer than the Pole in his own home. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks within the present century have killed some thousands of Bulgarians. But the Russian Bash-Bazouks have murdered at least a million of Poles within the present century, and committed the massacre at Praga. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks commit massacres, while the Russian Bash-Bazouks massacre and torture. While the Turkish Bash-Bazouks are counted by thousands, the Russian are reckoned by millions. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks are a handful of irregulars; the Russians are regular soldiers and civil officials. The real atrocities in Bulgaria were committed under excitement and fear of a general rising. The Russian atrocities are systematically and uninterruptedly committed in time of peace.

Even the veriest dabbler in art would undertake to discriminate, without a moment's hesitation, between real oil paintings and oleographs. There is, remarks the *Globe*, a want of texture, a crudeness of colouring, and a harshness of outline about these imitations which most people imagine they can recognise at a glance. This is true enough with regard to the common sort of oleographs, but it appears that some of the more finished productions can scarcely be distinguished from genuine works of art. A case just decided in a provincial county court hinged entirely upon the question as to whether certain pictures were copies in oil of well-known paintings, or merely oleographs touched up by hand. In support of the latter theory an expert was called in the person of a picture dealer. After minutely examining the works he pronounced them to be unmistakable oleographs, and in justification of this opinion pointed out that when the pictures were held up to the light the canvas was transparent in parts where it would have been perfectly opaque in an oil painting. This conclusive evidence seemed to settle the question; when an equally

experienced expert was called on the other side, in the person of the very artist who had sold the pictures. He declared them to be genuine copies, wrought by his own hand, and offered to operate upon them with turpentine on the spot. If hand painted, the canvas would be almost cleansed by this summary process, whereas oleographs would be little affected. The evidence being thus equally balanced, the judge called in another expert to give a casting vote, and as he was sure both works were paintings, the case went in favour of the side which supported that theory. Perhaps, however, if a fourth expert had been asked to express an opinion, it would have gone the other way. At all events, the conflict of experienced authorities in this instance goes far to prove that the oleographic process is threatening to abolish the vocation of the picture copyist. It obtains almost the same results at about a third of the cost, and when further perfected, it will probably secure a more exact copy than even the most expert hand could make.

## MONTENEGRIN MARCHING.

In a recently published account of the Montenegrin army, some details are given of extraordinary marches which have been made by its soldiers during the present war with Turkey. Before the battle of Butchidol, the forces engaged had marched for fourteen hours, across country, over hill and dale, having, moreover, previously been under arms for six hours. On this occasion the men had not a mouthful of food from daybreak until midnight; the day was intensely hot, the country traversed was mountainous and difficult, and yet not a man was left behind. When marching from place to place, the Montenegrins never follow the roads, but move straight across country. Although heavily laden, the men easily climb the steepest rocks or descend the most precipitous slopes. Besides their weapons they carry invariably a "torba" and a "struka." Their arms consist usually of a rifle, a cutlass and a revolver or brace of pistols. The "torba," or bread bag, contains generally an enormous loaf of bread, biscuit, a flask and a reserve of cartridges. The ammunition for immediate use, as well as money and any other small articles, are carried in a belt. The "struka" is a large, heavy plaid, which serves as a cloak, a rug or a covering. When it rains, and the army is halted, the soldier wraps up his head in his "struka," rolls it round his body, puts his gun in its leather case and lies down and sleeps, heedless of the weather.

Miscellaneous.

THE Crown Prince of Austria seems to be a very modest and unassuming young man. It appears that he is highly offended if anyone—no matter who—ventures to remain seated in his presence. And last week, on being invited to dine at Dublin Castle, the *Times* states he sent word to say that he would come if it were settled that he was to lead the Duchesses of Marlborough to dinner, taking precedence of the Lord-Lieutenant! The amiable youth was told that etiquette would not permit of the arrangement he proposed, and he did not go. This is a fact. It is the total absence of this absurd hauteur that contributes more than anything to the popularity of our English Princes.

It was officially stated in the Roumanian Parliament on Feb. 7 that the Government had refused to agree to the Russian overtures for the retrocession of Bessarabia; whereupon both Houses passed a vote declaring their resolve to maintain the territorial integrity of the country, and not to sanction any scheme of alienation or accept any compensation.

LONDON correspondent of the New York *Times*: The Crimean war cost Great Britain 100,000 men and \$450,000,000. When she left off she was best prepared to go on. She asked no money indemnity; she asked for no territory; she bound Russia in treaties endorsed by the Powers of Europe. Russia has torn up these solemn documents, and only England talks of the indignity of it. The old country is alone at last, without an ally; a lion watched—nevertheless with respect, though all the beasts of the forest seem to lie in wait for the monarch whose roar has been lately found to be worse than his bite. Should the Queen raise the standard of Treaty Law single-handed, the heroic picture will not want the poet's glorification nor the historian's proud acclamation in the future, whatever the result may be; and while there is no inclination to brag, there is a quiet confidence on all hands in the resources, courage, and obstinacy of the nation.

THE DANGERS OF CHILDREN'S PARTIES.—The medical officer of health for Marylebone, Dr. Whitmore, has just issued his monthly Report as to the health and meteorology of that parish for December, and it deals with what he considers the pernicious practice at this festive season of the year of parents giving children's parties. Dr. Whitmore observes—"These interesting little gatherings, which, by the way, are productive of much greater enjoyment to the parents than to the children themselves, are not unfrequently the means by which certain infectious diseases, and probably whooping-cough, are spread. A lady recently gave a small 'children's party,' at which some fifteen or sixteen little ones were present. Amongst them was a little boy who was observed to cough violently, and who, it was afterwards ascertained, was suffering from whooping-cough. Of all the children known on that occasion, it is already known that twelve had taken the disease, as well as two housemaids who were in attendance, and I am informed that in three or four of the cases there are dangerous complications which may cause fatal results." Dr. Whitmore, in a foot-note, adds—"Since writing the above two of the children have died from the disease." He concludes by remarking—"A great mistake is made by supposing that whooping-cough is not infectious as well as contagious; it is undoubtedly both, and for that reason all children suffering from it should be isolated from others that are healthy."

Mr Gladstone and Mr W. H. Gladstone went to Roupell Park estate, near Tulse Hill station, on Feb. 2, to witness the operation of a patent steam tree-feller. A tree with diameter of 3 ft. 1 in. and 2 ft. 3 in. was brought down in four minutes—work which would, Mr Gladstone thought, have occupied an expert woodcutter a whole day. The right hon. gentleman gave his opinion to the persons who stood around him as to the resistance offered to the axe by various sorts of wood. Spanish chestnut, he said,

was the "pleasantest," and yew the "most horrible" to the woodcutter.

During the progress of a sculling handicap by members of the Octopus Rowing Club last week, James Tester, one of the scullers, came into collision with a ballast-barge off the Point at Putney, his boat was overturned, and he was drowned.

The *Bristol Mercury* reports that another Welsh fasting girl has come to light. Her name is Morgan. She is about fifteen years of age, and is said not to have eaten nor drunk anything since the 30th of October last.

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

OF INTEREST TO BUYERS OF OIL.—Owing to the long experience of the Devco Manufacturing Co., their extensive facilities, and the magnitude of their business with all parts of the world, the brand of "Devco's Brilliant Oil," (the largest of the New York Refineries), in the same manner, and to stand the same tests, this brand of burning oil possesses an uniformity of excellence that recommends it to all buyers and consumers of oil. On this account, many imitations of this well-known brand have been attempted and put upon the market, and it is well for buyers to assure themselves of the genuineness of the burning oil they buy, by seeing in every instance that the word "DEVCO'S" is on the cans and on the can.—*Adv.*

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain Schierloh.—Edward Schierloh & Co.

NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain J. U. Thompson.—Order.

P. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt. J. A. Amberg.—P. & O. Co.

LOBBE, British steamer, Captain Wm. McCallum.—McCallum & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain H. O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

RAJANATTANTHAB, British str., Capt. Geo. T. Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.

ACCIDENT, British barque, Capt. Reuter.—Chinese.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 23, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$580 a 582; credit, —. Old Patna, cash, —. None credit, —. New Benares, cash, 550 a 552; credit, —. Old Benares, cash, —. None credit, —. New Malwa, cash, 710 credit, 715. Allowance Teels, 6 a 20. Old Malwa, cash, —. Allowance Teels, —.

QUICKSILVER, ... 622 a 634. SALTPETRE, ... 61 a 62.

Exchange.

Bank on demand



## Portfolios.

## A NEGRO FARM SONG.

Now de rain am comin' at last,  
An' de long droum time is past,  
An' de grass am comin' fast,  
In de shower;  
An' de mornin'-glory brier,  
An' de pusley's growin' higher  
Ebery hour.

Onchor:—Oh, darlies, mind dis warnin';  
You won't hab long to play,  
For dem glories in de mornin'  
Bring troubles all de day.

Oh, de cabbage laugh to-day,  
An' de squashes sing an' play,  
An' dem taters grow away—  
Out de row;  
But de oucklebrans am springin'  
An' de pusley's seed am bringin'  
Work and wo'.

Now, darlies, shoro's you born,  
Massa Reuben's early horn,  
Will call you in dat corn  
Wid de plough;  
For de rag-weeds am a-loomin',  
An' dem may pops am a-loomin'  
Tall you now!

Oh, de rain-crow call de rain,  
For de white folks good and gain,  
But de darlies work in pain  
Mo' and mo';  
For de cotton-weed am smilin'  
An' dat cotton-field am spillin'  
For de hoe.

Tank de Lor', He know de best,  
For de parchin' crop am blest,  
An' de darlies hab some rest,  
In de shower;  
But dat mornin'-glory brier,  
An' dat pusley's growin' higher  
Ebery hour!

## THE PALMER'S VISION.

Noon o'er Judea! All the air was beating  
With the hot pulses of the day's great heat;  
The birds were silent, and the rill retreating  
Shrank in its covert and complained apart.

When a lone pilgrim, with his sori and burden,  
Drops by the wayside weary and distressed,  
His sinking heart grown faithless of its  
guardian—  
The city of his recompense and rest.

No vision yet of Galilee and Tabor!  
No glimpse of distant Zion throned and  
crowned!  
Behind him stretched his long and useless  
labor,  
Before him lay the parched and stony  
ground.

He leaned against a shrine of Mary, casting  
His helm of shadow on his aching head,  
And worn with toils and faint with cruel  
fasting,  
He sighed, "O God! O God, that I were  
dead!"

"The friends I love are lost or left behind  
me;  
In penury and loneliness I roam;  
These endless paths of penance choke and  
blind me;  
Oh come and take thy wasted pilgrim  
home!"

Then with the form of Mary bending o'er  
him,  
Her hands in changeless benediction stay-  
ed,  
The pilgrim slept, while a swift dream up-  
bore him  
To the fair paradise for which he prayed.

He stood aloft in divinity's wonder;  
He saw the pearly gates and Jasper walls  
Informed with light, and heard the far-off  
thunder  
Of chariot wheels and mighty waterfalls!

From far and near, in rhythmic pulsations  
Rose on the air the noise of shouts and  
peals;  
And through the gates he saw the ransomed  
nations  
Marching and waving their triumphant  
palm!

And white within the thronging Emphyrean,  
A golden palm-branch in his kingly hand,  
He saw his Lord, the gracious Galilean,  
Amid the worship of his myriads stand!

"O Jesus! Lord of glory! Did me enter!  
I worship thee! I kiss thy holy rod!"  
The pilgrim cried—when from the burning  
centre  
A broad-winged angel sought him where  
he stood.

"Why art thou here?" in accents deep and  
tender  
Outspoke the messenger. "Dost thou not  
know  
That none may win the city's rest and  
splendor  
Who do not out their palms in Jericho?"

"Go back to earth, thou pilgrim, empty-  
handed!  
Go back to hunger and the tolls of  
way!  
Complete the task that duty hath command-  
ed,  
And win the palm thou hast not brought  
to-day!"

And then the sleeper woke and gazed around  
him;  
Then springing to his feet with life re-  
newed,  
He spurned the faithless weakness that had  
bound him  
And facing on his pilgrimage pursued.

The way was hard and he grew halt and  
weary,  
But one long day, amid the evening hours,  
He saw beyond a landscape gray and dreary  
The sunset flame on Galilee's sacred towers!

O falling soul that reared well this story,  
Linging through pain for death's benign-  
ant balm,  
Think not to win a heaven of rest and glory  
If thou shalt reach its gates without thy  
palm!

—J. G. Holland, in *Midwinter Scribbles*.

## POLLY LORP'S BONNET.

The candle lamp above the bar door had  
affected a nimbus in the fat mist rolling up  
from the river, and the rival inn was simi-  
larly asserting its claims upon the consider-  
ation of such night travellers as might  
happen to pass, when the bar door opened  
suddenly, and Jimmy Plunker walked in.

negative and barren a face that it gave  
the face of having been remodelled to fit  
some afterlife that was wanting it. The  
expressionless eyes were so in harmony  
with the ponderous features and the angular  
jaws—there was such a silence in it, may be  
such a depth—that it looked like a worn-  
out thing that had fought with and wrestled  
back all treacherous expressions. If any  
one had asked who Jimmy Plunker was he  
would have had for reply that he came from  
Adelaide some years ago, and knocked  
down £200 at Lorp's counter. Plunker  
sited on the company like a new sensation,  
as he stood looming against the fire, his  
broad back and huge legs steaming, and his  
white face looking out from the shadow of  
his sudden hat.

"Bravo, Jimmy Plunker, old man!  
When did you come in?" shouted the few  
voters who took to him for articulation.  
"What are ye goin' to drink? Dash it all,  
Jimmy, name yer pison."

The warm-hearted landlord's eyes  
brightened at the revival, as he welcomed  
the prodigal to a farther drain on his excel-  
lent liquors. He stood waiting with a dirty  
glass. Plunker nodded, and a large al-  
lowance of rum was placed before him.

"Here's luck, boys,"  
Resuming his position, he relaxed into  
silence, and stood steaming and lowering  
as before.

"Come on, Plunker, let's have a song."  
"Yes, Plunker's song; Plunker's our  
man; our side of the house for Plunker,"  
from those of the musically-inclined.

But Plunker was looking straight before  
him through the doorway at the dark night.  
There could be heard from below the  
grumbling of the rolling river and the  
moanings of the dying wind.

"Now then, Plunker!"  
"Shut up yer infernal row! D'ye hear  
that?"

His head was half turned upon his  
shoulder in the act of listening, though his  
small eyes looked round those present with  
a curious questioning.

"D'ye hear that, you fellows? There it  
is again. Some one in the river. Hiss! It  
is some of the men row to their feet. The  
clock throbbed its ticks as though it had  
heart disease, and the snoring and in-  
coherences of the drunken made the pause  
painful. Living through and over that  
pause as its creator and fashioner was  
Plunker's forbidding face.

And then came up, apparently borne on  
the dissipating mist that the wind was  
puffing before it like clouds from a smoker's  
mouth, something like a jerking cry for  
help. It might have been a cry or a bird  
hoot, or any of the many noises from the  
stream, or any other kind of unusual sound  
born of the night, but it barely struck on  
the ear again before Plunker's voice fell on  
the listeners.

"Bring out yer lanterns, Lorp! Quick,  
man. Some one's drownin'. D'ye hear?  
—drownin'!"

The revellers rose and stood waiting and  
bewildered, not well knowing what to do;  
they as still as when, in the pause of listen-  
ing, they heard the cry; all waited for the  
lead of the speaker. The lanterns came  
hurriedly, and the men trooped out behind  
their bearers. There was nothing but  
darkness and the sound of water. A way  
was made through the gurgles and plashings  
of the stream. Above was the sky, clouded  
to blackness; around and below their feet  
were pools, catching glimpses of the lights  
and throwing back hurried reflections like  
fallen stars. There was nothing to be seen  
of this most forlorn hope but the leaders  
hurrying with the lights on their heads  
and breasts; all was dark but the reflecting  
blots of water splashing about the heavy  
trappings of the silent figures following  
them. They came to the river in silence,  
and closed up on its foaming before the  
followers of the lanterns spread out to peer  
at the froth and bubbles dancing against  
the obstructing trees on water that had the  
seeming of ink. The men surged upwards  
and downwards for a while, almost sobred,  
anxiously waiting and willing, as Plunker  
led in broad light, holding his lamp on a  
level with his lifeless face, while curiously  
scanning the surface of the stream.

"Here, some one."  
Long Harry, who had been engaged  
earlier in the evening doing battle with the  
obstinate incoherence of the ember,  
stepped into the water and waded to his  
side.

"Hold the light well in my direction."  
"All right, old boy; what d'ye see?"  
The man had struck off where the waters  
were silent and swift.

"Keep the light against the light."  
The next instant he had disappeared,  
and a heavy log swept over the spot with  
the speed of an arrow.

"Against the light," resumed the face as  
it rose to the surface; "there's something  
bobbing there."

Plunker tried to say more but he was  
borne downwards by the rush in company  
with the froth and bubbles swirling past and  
eddying amongst the biazings at the great  
tree that lay across, half covered by the  
river. The water throbbed at the feet of  
the men standing in the darkness. All saw  
the launch of the swimmer, knowing his  
skill and strength, and when his head rose  
out of the track of light the candles threw  
they listened greedily for the next direc-  
tions. The points of light moved down-  
wards and struck the old trunk here and  
there, groping to fall on the head of Plun-  
ker. They placed their way trembly  
like quivering spears into the murk, and  
were thrown back again by the sudden water.

There was a long bank of foam, white as  
suds, where it dashed on timber, but the  
froth like remained unbroken.

"Ooo-ee!"  
The two who carried the lanterns gripped  
hands with the rest, and from the end of  
the human chain on the bank waded in to  
their necks to throw the level light the  
better in the direction of the call.

"That'll do; keep as ye are, lads."  
Again the face, as white as the foam, was  
seen just beyond the river bed, where a  
calm pool revolved quietly.

"One of you fellows run for the rope in  
the stable."

The little Jew pedlar, who had been  
cursing volubly with the view of preserving  
his presence of mind, dropped out of the  
line of men like a broken link, and plashed  
up through the mist towards the hotel light.  
In the one direction the roasting fies were  
spattering dimly over the smoking plain,  
in the other the dark human chain stood  
waiting like a basilisk stretching into the  
river. With its two glowing eyes grimly  
steadfast contemplating them, was the  
corpse-like face of Jimmy Plunker, keeping  
time to the dawning of the froth that stretch-  
ed out before him like a rope of wool.

"All right, Jim! Keep steady."  
"Who's gone for the rope?"  
"Is the ladder, lads? Is it found any-  
thing?"

There came no answer but huzzings, and  
nothing could be seen but the rising and  
falling of the face, on which a struggling  
ray at intervals accomplished a glint out of  
the eyes, or a flicker on the hairy throat  
below it—a longer time of silence and wait-  
ing than that would have been believed possi-  
ble.

"What did ye see, man?"  
The face continued as impressionless as  
before.

"I can hear him flummoking back,"  
came from a sturdy sailor, with the shoulders  
and arms of a Titan. "Now then, lads,  
this way; an' we'll rifle that turnip of  
yours when we get back. Ahoy there, look  
out beyond!"

He was calling the rope while speaking,  
and the hempen circle whistled across the  
waters, settling on Plunker's head with the  
fall of a whiplash, seeming by the glimmer  
to have divided the features with the fold  
that fell on them. Nothing but froth for  
one instant, and the face in the black eddy  
the next, bobbing in its ghastly automatic  
fashion, while the churned water gloomily  
roared out a volume of sound away down  
the banks, as Plunker's voice shot over  
once more.

"Now lads, pull steady, and keep the  
rope taut. Haul! Off!"

As they pulled the man across, the wretch-  
ful scum beside the half-merged tree was  
out by his shoulders or throat, or by his  
arms buffeting to keep the surface against  
the sucking current and the boiling, hurrying  
river, bearing its mottled potholes in rush-  
ing haste to the greedy sea. And when he  
found his feet, and stood up, with the water  
streaming from his flaccid hair and his big  
shoulders, there rose a cheer in the darkness  
round the twinkling candles that drove  
away the voice of water, and ran up  
hoarsely to Mr Lorp's hotel.

Worthy Lorp, doing in his chair by the  
fire and anatomizing the cry that  
deprived him of custom, heard it. Mrs  
Lorp, who had rippled black hair, and  
even teeth like little chisel points, heard it.  
The proprietor's wife sat straight to listen with  
a puzzled expression, and hastily opened the  
window of the ruddy room where she sat,  
to see two faint lights glimmering at her  
through the mist surrounded by a chorus of  
voices and the tramp of feet hurrying back  
to the big fire in the bar below.

"So you see nothing, Jimmy Plunker,  
eh?"

The swimmer was standing with his back  
to the gaping fireplace, half invisible in an  
atmosphere of steam that was curling about  
him in vaporous wreaths. He looked with  
a quick glance round the men as at the  
host, who was smiling and welcome back to  
his dry door. The man spoke out of the  
vapour slowly and sullenly—

"Wot I see ain't nothing to you fellows,  
it might be to Lorp here, but it ain't to  
you. Wot made me take to the Mitrowar  
on sich a night were this. Ye see, when  
I ran down, an' you fallers followed, I think  
I hear the voice again, an' I run with my  
lantern up to my middle. Ye know this?"

Plunker poised himself in a new position,  
and threw a jaw into his voice, that the  
might appear by no means concerned at the  
event in which he had been the principal  
actor.

"Know it! Didn't we see ye strike out  
like a Newfoundland dog. Why ye were off—"  
"Shut up, Brown. Go on, Jimmy; we  
all saw ye, old man. Well?"

"Well, when I went in I just throws the  
light before me, and sees something float-  
ing down wot wasn't a stick—looked like skir-  
more, an' I watched it to the log, an' flung  
off, givin' the lantern to Harry, there.  
Eh, Harry?"

"Correct."  
"I cut across to the elbow, where the  
water was calm, eh?"

"An' sees something gettin' sucked under,  
wot I freezes on to."

Plunker was speaking so slowly that he  
suggested the idea of having forgotten the  
connection of the occurrences, and now and  
then, when the mist rose about his head, he  
turned to look at a man sitting in a corner  
made by the bar counter with the wall.  
Lorp was nearly before him.

But the beggarly river pulled so  
hard that he nearly took me with the thing.  
Wot that thing were I don't mean for to  
say; nor I don't pretend for to say I hev  
any idea of it yokesome. I was sayin'  
the water sucked the thing away; but I  
kep' hold of wot I caught, and hev it now.  
Eh, lads?"

"That's right, Jim; hev it now. Well  
done. Show it, man!"

With another look that took in the faces  
of his listeners, his rapid eyes travelled to  
the corner man, who was now standing  
listlessly beside the counter. Lorp was  
leaning over it. The bearded face before  
the fire had closed in a circle round the  
speaker.

"This here is wot I pulled at from the  
thing that floated down, an' which I don't  
pretend to know wot it was—mind that, ye  
hear, boys."

"All right; show it."  
He felt hurriedly in the breast pocket of  
his coat, and removed thus fumblingly for  
a time, then pulled out something soaked  
with water, which he held up on one hand,  
while he restored it to the shape of a calico  
bonnet with the other.

"That there is wot I pulled off, boys.  
Ye saw the whole thing yerselves, an' ye  
can bear me out."

"Some poor devil of a woman got swept  
down. Maybe Jim Gowler's wife above,  
but she didn't wear them kind."

Lorp, leaning among the glasses, never  
changed his position, but his eyes grew un-  
naturally large, and he stared at the bon-  
net with as frightened and not a face as  
though fascinated by a ghost. The silent  
man strode forward from the corner, and  
pushing his arm into the ring of hands,  
snatched the trophy from Plunker.

That he was wildly in love with the nursery  
governess at old Flicker's station, so a way  
was made respectfully for him, when he  
turned again from the counter, and stood  
before Plunker, whose steam by this time  
had all dissipated, leaving him hulking and  
bored before his questions. Dundas spoke  
slowly and sullenly; a stillness so unusual  
had fallen that the subduing of the embers  
startled the group.

"You say you saw her floating down?"  
"No, I didn't." Plunker slashed in, as  
cutting away the rest of the sentence, what-  
ever it might be. "I said I saw it; not  
that it was. I wouldn't pretend to say, no  
more nor the child unborn."

"It was close to the surface?"  
"Close to the surface, or how could I see  
it, eh? Eh, lads? He thinks to trap me.  
Wot are ye cross-examinin' me about, boys?  
Plunker looked up from Dundas's feet to  
the others of the group.

"How could you see it float down to the  
log if it was only near the surface?"  
"Eh! I see it go past with the lantern in  
that direction, that's wot I said. Isn't that  
wot I said, honour bright—you're witness,  
men? Isn't it now, come?"

"You pulled the bonnet off her?"  
"I pulled the bonnet off it."  
"Did it come off gradually?"  
"Gradually, no. Come with a chuck."  
"Then how is it the strings that tie it on  
are not broken?"

Dundas repeated the question slowly.  
"How do I know? I hadn't my hand  
under water a-lookin' at it. I've had  
enough of this suspicion. If a man is to  
be suspected of a jump, into a river at  
night, and as well as a swollen an' dangerous  
river oughter stay on the bank an' look on  
with his hands in his pockets, an' let the  
wretches sink, an' be hanged to them.  
That's wot Jimmy Plunker says."

He smashed a fist on a big chopped palm,  
and looked fiercely at the convulsive clock.  
"I ain't goin' to be bullied for wot I did.  
Is it fair, boys, to be bullied for a rakin' o'  
yer life? Come now, as men—Is it?"

"No, tain't fair, Jimmy," from two or  
three voices. "Jimmy did slap up."  
"I'm a-goin' to shout now, boys,"  
Plunker continued, "an' ye can give it a  
name, all of ye. An' you, Mr Dundas,  
you'll drink along of us, sir! There's no  
animosity, is there, Mr Dundas? Wot'll  
you hev?"

Dundas had left the bar.  
A servant with sodden hands came in  
behind a waiting action, and filled glasses  
for the wretches. They drank success all  
around. Whereupon Mr Plunker took the  
opportunity of saying that this was the first  
time he was ever suspected. He did not  
deny but he had faulted like other men; but  
if all his faults was put in one—every  
fault he had, from the time he was a kid  
till the time he finished that rum in that  
there glass (drinking it)—the whole lot all  
added, mind ye, wouldn't be enough to  
suspicion him. Lorp stood at the door  
of the parlour where his wife sat,  
with a flabby bang of despair in his  
pale cheeks. "For God's sake, where's  
Polly? Some one's out in the river to-  
night, and this was pulled from her head  
trying to get her out."

The wife struck a glance over at the  
bonnet her husband held, and after a shiver  
that shook her chair, tried to resume her  
sewing. "She had'n't on that hat," said  
Mrs Lorp, with a catch in her voice.

"Send Ned Dundas for her at once; she's  
at Mrs Turner's. Stop. Send the girl to  
the bar, and go yourself. You're been  
drinking again!"

Mrs Lorp listened to her husband  
hurrying away, and leaned over on the  
table, fainting.

"Drink, boys, drink," shouted Mr. Jim-  
my Plunker, whose eyes were getting blood-  
shot. "Wotever ye want to hev? I'll stand  
the racket. Come, giv' it a name. More  
rum here."

The origin was growing to a development  
that would have greatly comforted honest  
Lorp had he been present. The pallid  
face of Plunker was growing into que  
contrast with a wild red tinge creeping to  
his eyes. "Here's to the man that won't  
be cheated of his hard-earned  
money, or—or to be suspected. Drink.  
That's my toast." He turned his ugly face  
to the seat that Dundas had occupied, and  
threw the rum into his mouth with a force  
in keeping with his face and words. "Fill  
again, girl; fill again. Jimmy Plunker is  
not to be sat upon or suspected as long as  
there's a knife in the island. Fill up.  
Wot are ye afraid of, ye liver-faded meake,  
that ye don't drink glass for glass? I'll  
fight the best man among ye for love—rough  
an' tumble."

"Well done, Jim. Jim's the man for a  
speer. Give us a song, Jim."

He looked inexpressibly cadaverous and  
repulsive as the rum heated him to reck-  
lessness.

"I'll give a song. Listen."  
"Who through voice that swept in and rang  
clear amongst the drinkers with a sound of  
youth and purity in it that the wallowing  
revellers by contrast seemed yet more  
grossly stained, and more deeply sunken,  
as though the questioner, with her rich  
face and clear eyes, had banded them with  
that contrast to outer darkness. "Who  
thought I was drowned?"

"Why here she is here she is. An'  
here's Jimmy, miss, that risked his life for  
you, thinking it was yerself. Hurrah,  
boys!"

Even in their debasement the germ of  
good had not died out from the wretched  
gathering. The same prompting that urged  
to the race towards the river, to the risk in  
its waters, and to the cheer that covered  
their rushings an hour before, asserted it  
again, and the hoarse voices rose to-  
gether in a cry of welcome.

"Now, Jimmy, come forward, old man."  
Mr Plunker's face was naturally pale,  
and his eyes were glaring an instant before,  
but he now stood on the floor with his jaw  
dropped, and his eyes so dull and blank,  
with such an expression of terror upon him,  
that the men drew back in silence. He pu-  
shed his hand upon his eyes once or twice, and  
pushed his tongue along his lips, vainly  
trying to speak, while turning his glass  
round with his hands rapidly and nervously.

He walked backwards and sat silently  
down, never taking his eyes from the  
young girl's face, never ceasing the slow  
movement of his tongue upon his lips or  
the rapid turning of the tumbler. She ran  
away laughing, but he looked with the  
same movements at the spot she had quit-  
ted. Dundas came in to apologise for his  
suspicious, but Plunker was as unconcerned  
of his voice as the girl's father had been a  
short time before. The drinking went on  
around him far into the night before he  
walked over sullenly to the counter and  
had his glass refilled. He returned sullenly  
to his seat and drank it. He sat sullenly

his chin upon his breast for a while,  
to start up suddenly for more rum, and  
sat and drank again. This was re-  
peated all through the night. He lay where  
he sat for a few hours, and when the light  
of morning struck in upon the fifth and the  
sleepers he was the first to ask for more.  
With but little intermission Plunker sat in  
the same seat for days, drinking and think-  
ing and whispering to himself words that no  
one heard. Those who had spent their  
wages were turned out to make room for  
the fresh drinkers of the season, but through  
all the nights and fights he remained the  
same. Once he crept over tremblingly to  
Dundas to assure him that Polly Lorp  
was drowned. That he had seen her. That  
he had seen it, mind ye, float up. As the  
heavens was above him he had, and he had  
seen her ghost some months ago in that  
doorway below the clock. Only her ghost;  
wasn't it, now? Then he laughed jibber-  
ingly and sat down. Six mornings from  
the time of his swimming in the river he  
was lying below a horse rug on an old mat-  
tress in Mr Lorp's stable. True to his  
instincts, the benevolent landlord said,  
"You haven't had your nobbler this morn-  
ing, Jimmy. Why, you look whiter than  
usual. Will I fetch you one?"

"Send it with Mr Dundas. I want for  
to speak to him."  
Dundas came presently, and as his eyes  
became accustomed to the darkness where  
the man was stretched he started and  
questioned. "What's the matter, Plunker?"

"Hold that glass to my lips and raise  
my head." The man drank it at a gulp.  
"Bring another full; I'm too weak to  
speak much yet."

When the second glassful had been  
emptied the old glitter came to his small  
eyes.

"So it weren't Polly Lorp as was  
drowned?"  
"No, thank God, she is all right."  
"Nobody was drowned?"  
"What did you see, then?"

"Nothin', I've bin watchin' my chance  
to hav' it out with Lorp from the time he  
housessed me with drink in that there bar  
an' eased me of £200. I'd come to buy a  
bit of land here and support my mother on  
it, but he got wot I had, and she died in  
Adelaide. I saw it in the papers, I thort  
of leavin' it out through his handsome  
daughter. See?"

The face of Dundas was by this time as  
pale as that of the speaker. He nodded  
assent.

"Put that hose-coller under the straw at  
my bed. That's better. Thinkin' I see  
her finger anigh the river that night, I  
knocked it on the head with a rail. No  
words passed, it were over in a minnit.  
Maybe it were a ghost too. It's stuffed in  
a log at the fast slip-panel o' Flicker's  
fence. If it had bin her I'd bin a happy  
man now."

He laughed brokenly, and lay back in  
semi-stupor.

"But the bonnet?"  
"I stole it fast to put 'em on the wrong  
seat. The river dodge was a good 'un, eh?"

Though the white face was a spasmodic  
laugh, Plunker became awfully still. Dundas  
turned over the coverlet hurriedly, and saw  
a pool of blood almost congealed on the  
mattress and straw beneath. He tied the  
neckchief hurriedly round a gash in the  
man's thigh, as he opened his dulling eyes.

"It's too late, Mr Dundas."  
A coroner's jury found "that James  
Plunker died of injuries inflicted by his  
own hand."

Another coroner's jury found "that the  
remains of a woman, name unknown were  
found in an advanced state of decomposi-  
tion in a hollow log at the fence of Andrew  
Flicker, Esq; that the deceased had evi-  
dently been killed by a blow on the head  
from some blunt instrument, but there is  
no reliable evidence to show how she came  
by her death."

George Dundas kept his own counsel.  
One evening, long after he had removed  
Polly Lorp from the home her father  
kept, he went looking out from wood vines  
upon the waters brimming past, and his  
pathways of yellow sun and shades of  
purple clouds gave glory to the river, he  
told his wife the story of the bonnet.

## STANLEY'S TRAVELS.

## THE RAGE OF THE WATERS.

Nearly fourteen hundred miles had been  
passed. The Congo became straitened by  
close-matted aspiring banks of naked cliffs,  
or steep slopes of mountains shaggy with tall  
woods, or piles above piles of naked craggy  
rock, and presently swept impetuously down  
in serpentine curves, heaving upward in long  
lines of brown billows, sometimes as though  
ruffled by a tempest, or with a steep glassy  
fall, or thundering down steep after steep,  
tossing its waters upward in huge waves,  
with their crests dissolving in spray and  
mist, or boiling round isles of boulders,  
which darted into two branches with  
fearful whirlpools with uprising whirling  
eddies, and as it varied its wild aspect so  
it varied its thunder, moan and plaint. At  
one time the rush sounded like the crash of  
sea waves against a ship's prow driven  
before a spanking breeze, at another time  
like a strong tide washing against piers  
and buttresses of bridges, at another time it  
overwhelmed the senses and filled the  
measure of a deep grief with the roar of  
its fury; and far up on the height of the  
tableland, the timorous and superstitious  
Basundi, straying near the dizzy verge,  
stopped his ears against the dreadful  
thunder and hurried away as from doom.

While we were fighting our tragical way  
over the long series of falls along a distance  
of over 180 miles, which occupied us five  
months, we lived as though we were in a  
tunnel, subject at intervals to the thun-  
derous crash of passing trains.

THE COUNTRY OF "RUM DASHES."  
We came to the country where previous  
explorers and white merchants have panned  
native kings with what is called  
"dashes" of rum and cloth and beads.  
These things came before us to demand  
dashes. They said they must have "dashes"  
of rum and cloth.

"Dashes from us. Poor miserable crea-  
tures like us! Why,